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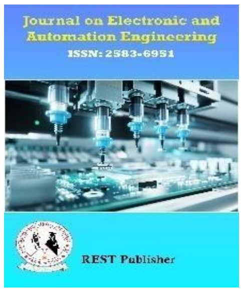

"System Multisource 31 Level Inverter with AC Load

K. Chitra, R. Tamilvendan, S. Mukilan, R. Santhosh, R. Aravind
Arasu Polytechnic College, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, India.
*Corresponding Author Email: arasupolytechnic@gmail.com"

Abstract: In recent years, several industrial applications have started requiring high power equipment. With the promise of fewer disturbances, the capacity to operate at lower switching frequencies, a lower common-mode voltage, and good potential for further development compared to standard two-level inverters, multilevel inverters have grown in popularity over time in industrial propel applications and applications with high power. However, compared to multilayer inverters, typical two-level inverters have higher dv/dt, EMI, and harmonic distortions in the resultant voltage. The mid to high voltage ranges are hence where multiple inverters are most useful. The idea behind multilevel inverters is that an AC signal can be produced using more than simply two levels of voltage. Instead, a number of voltage levels are added to one another to produce a stepped waveform that is smoother and has less dv/dt and harmonic distortion.

INTRODUCTION

High power inverters are required for many industrial applications in recent years. Some electrical equipment, especially those connected to the grid, need to be driven at a variable and low voltage level. The multilevel inverter topology has been created in order to accomplish these goals. These gadgets can be used with other medium voltage equipment as well as renewable energy sources. A multilayer inverter is created using a power semiconductor element, stepped waveforms, and dc voltage sources. Additionally, compared to a traditional two-level inverter, this device offers more advantages, such as greater power quality, increased electromagnetic and voltage capabilities, decreased switching losses and increased efficiency, reduced voltage stress, and reduced total harmonic distortions.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Multilevel inverter technology was mentioned by Ebrahim Babaei as a recently created, extremely useful substitute for medium and high power applications. A multilevel inverter's primary function is to convert a variety of levels of dc voltages into the desired output voltage. In order to increase the output voltage's steps, new fundamental topologies for cascading multilevel inverters have been developed that use fewer components and a developed H bridge. Despite all the benefits, it is not possible to produce all the steps (even and odd) in the output for the process given in this reference. There are also several configurations with various numbers of components for generating an output voltage with a fixed number of steps. The ideal topologies for this topology are examined in this study for a variety of goals, including the least amount of switches, With the least amount of standing voltage on the four switches and a variety of dc voltage sources with amplitudes, the most output voltage steps can be produced. It has been proposed to compute the magnitudes of the DC voltage sources using two unique techniques. The simulation and experimental results for a 31-level inverter using 4 Nos. asymmetric voltage sources are the final but not the least and 10Nos of bidirectional power switches were used to validate the theoretical difficulties. However, increasing the output voltage levels necessitates increasing the number of circuit components, which drives up the cost of the converter. This research proposes a unique multilayer inverter. Compared to a conventional cascaded multilevel inverter, To achieve the same level of output voltage, the suggested design uses fewer power switches and associated gate drive circuits. All output voltage values can be realized using the suggested structure. Asymmetric 29-level and 9-level suggested inverters have been developed and simulated as examples. Calculated and compared with a typical cascaded multilevel inverter are the total peak inverse (PIV) and power losses of the given inverter. The analyses that have been provided demonstrate that the recommended multilayer inverter has reduced power losses than conventional inverters. The modeling and practical findings show that the suggested inverter can be used to achieve the greatest number of levels with the fewest switches. The asymmetric multilevel inverters offer numerous output steps without adding more DC voltage sources and parts to the system. In this research, cascaded sub-multilevel Cells are used to suggest a unique topology for multilevel converters. Five different voltage levels can be generated by this sub-multilevel converter. Four methods for estimating the magnitudes of DC voltage sources have been described. In conclusion, simulation is used to validate the theoretical challenges. The goal is to standardize the number of power components needed to achieve various output voltage levels from a single architecture. To create firing pulses and guarantee the power modules are operating as intended, it contains an appropriate pulse width modulation (PWM) 6 technique. To demonstrate the viability of the suggested concept, the investigative research includes MATLAB-based simulation and experimental results that were acquired utilizing relevant prototypes. The performance's encouraging nature suggests a novel use for single phase MLIs in relation to renewable energy. A series connection of power cells using conventional low-voltage component designs is used by cascaded multilevel inverters to create a medium-voltage output, as detailed by Marcelo A. Pérez, K. Gopakumar, and Mariusz Malinowski. Due to their inherent component redundancy, this characteristic enables one to obtain high-quality output voltages and input currents as well as remarkable availability. These characteristics have led to the cascaded multilevel inverter being acknowledged as a significant option in the market for medium-voltage inverters. This study offers an overview of the various topologies, control schemes, and modulation methods employed by these inverters. Discussions of advanced and regenerative topologies are included. Applications that prominently feature the aforementioned elements are displayed. Compared to a typical kind, this inverter's output has reduced harmonic content. Analytical and experimental comparisons of two inverters are made. This inverter also uses a novel PWM approach appropriate for an AC driving system. Neutral-point-clamped PWM inverters, a unique PWM technology, demonstrate exceptional drive system efficiency, including motor efficiency, and are appropriate for wide-range variable-speed drive systems. In the suggested topology for the asymmetric cascaded multilevel inverter, the most output levels with irregular voltage amplitudes are attained by employing fewer switching devices. Finding the best architectures in terms of several parameters, such as the quantity of switches, the standing voltage on the switches, the quantity of dc voltage sources, etc., has received special consideration. Analysis of the suggested multilayer inverter under asymetric settings has been conducted. Furthermore, as new IGBTs with reverse blocking capabilities (reverse blocking IGBTs) emerge, the separate diodes linked in series with the power switches to create unidirectional power switches in the CSI will become superfluous.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Block Diagram of Existing System: Due to their benefits such a lower harmonic profile and low dv/dt, multilevel inverters are becoming more popular in PV applications. If one of the switches in standard multilayer inverters (NPC or flying capacitor) malfunctions, the entire setup must be shut down. This study suggests a multi-level inverter configuration that can work even if a power electronic switching device or an isolated dc source malfunctions. The proposed configuration consists of four isolated DC sources, nine two-quadrant switches, and three four-quadrant switches. There are fewer switching components needed than with standard multilayer inverters. An extensive analysis is carried out to operate the suggested inverter design during the failure of various switching devices.

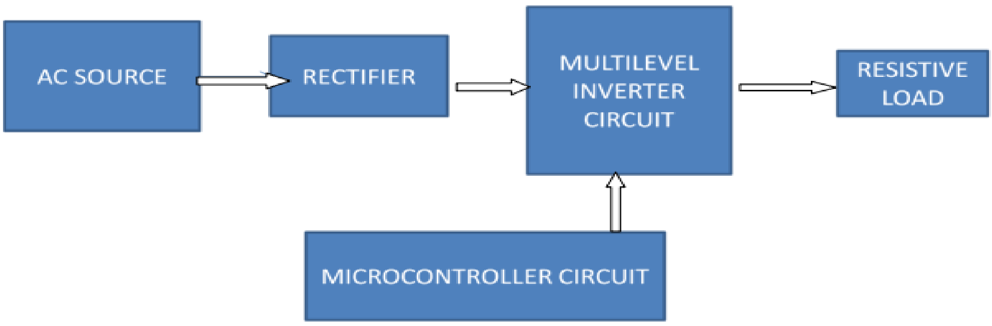

Figure 1. Block Diagram of Existing System

The suggested arrangement is simulated using MATLAB/Simulink, and the results are displayed for several failure scenarios. By stacking the recommended inverter devices, more voltage levels can be produced from this configuration. A NINE-level inverter was created using fewer switches than the system already in place. This device generates a staircase waveform with positive polarity. It is connected to a single-phase full-bridge converters, which shifts the voltage polarity of the source voltage and outputs either a positive staircase waveform or a negative staircase waveform. The suggested system consists of a capacitor-switched multi-level inverter, renewable energy sources, and nine switches.Each switch in the proposed topology consists of a MOSFET and an anti-parallel diode. The voltage and current ratings of the switches are very important in inverters. In this architecture, the amount of current passing through each switch is equal to the rated load current.

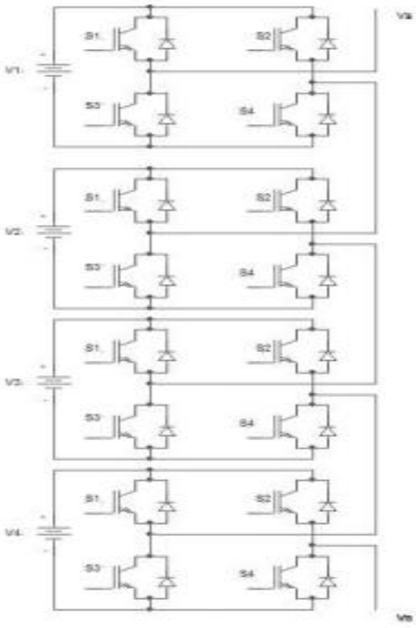

FIGURE 2. Circuit Diagram of Existing System

Disadvantages of Existing System:

- As more number of components are used power loss is high.
- Low Power factor.
- Device loss is higher than proposed system.
- Cost is high

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Thirty-one level inverters were obtained in the proposed system using fewer switches than were used in the current system. The suggested system consists of a capacitor-switched multi-level inverter, renewable energy sources, and nine switches. Each switch in the proposed topology consists of a MOSFET and an anti-parallel diode. Switches' ratings for voltage and current are crucial in inverters. Current flowing through each switch in this architecture is equivalent to the rated load current.

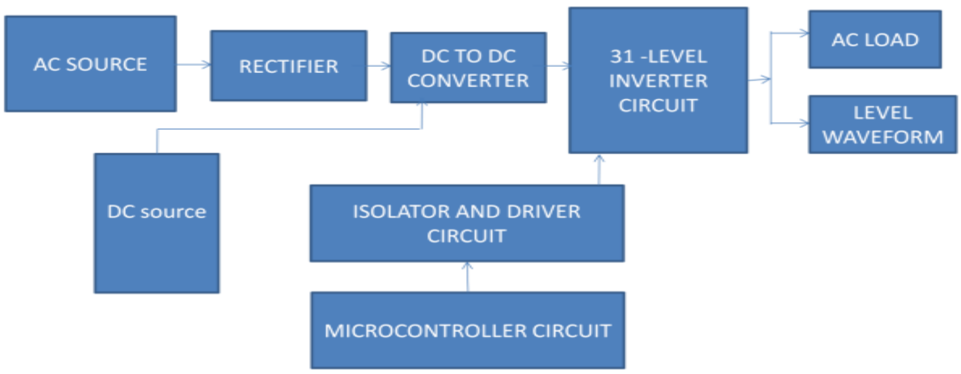

FIGURE 3. System Block Diagram, proposed

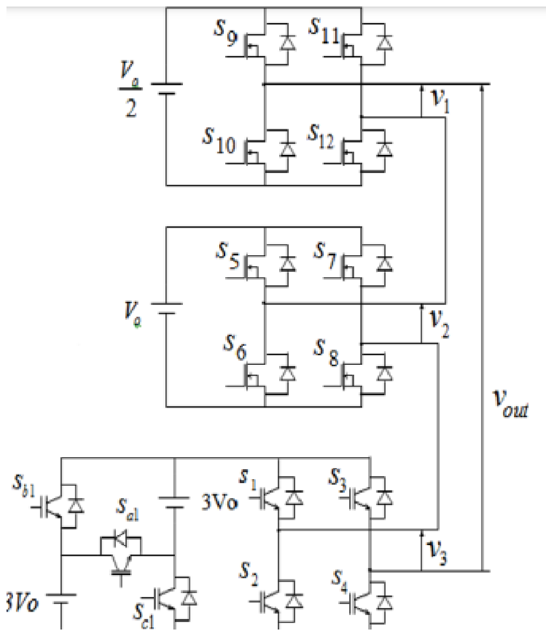

FIGURE 4. Circuit Diagram of Proposed System

The suggested converter is depicted in. In order to maintain a consistent output common-mode voltage in the case of a transformer less inverter for solar applications, this converter architecture, also known as the H6 bridge, was initially developed in conjunction with an appropriate PWM technique. Another PWM method for the H6 bridge was created with the same objective. In this article, a 31-level grid-connected converter for single-phase applications is created using this converter topology. The output voltage of the converter has a fundamental component that is very close to the grid voltage under steady-state conditions because of the low voltage drop across the inductance Lf of the output filter. These two voltages have the same frequency but have somewhat different amplitudes and phase displacements. As a result, the power converter's modulation index m's shape closely resembles the grid voltage waveform. "The converter's output voltage can be expressed as Vout = mVdc. Different PWM techniques will be used to drive the power converter depending on the modulation index value. In actuality, there are four operational 14 zones that can be distinguished, and for each zone, the power converter's output voltage levels will differ. The behavior of the suggested solution is demonstrated during the entire period of the grid voltage, or the modulation index." Devices that are OFF during the whole PWM period are not displayed in the figures, whereas controlled power switches that are ON throughout the entire PWM period are replaced by a solid line. The low-side capacitor's output value in Zone 1 is changed between +VMP and 0 V by the transistor T6's switching. Both of the diodes, D1 and D2, are on during the freewheeling phase, causing the full-bridge output voltage to be nearly zero. T5 is switched ON in Zone 2, where T6 is also ON, changing the output voltage from +Vdc to +VMP. Zones 3 and 4 and the negative half period can be examined in a similar manner. It should be noticed that each switching zone only uses one transistor. Additionally, each power switch's antiparallel diode is not employed, enabling the usage of MOSFETs for all of the transistors.

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Solar Panel: Actually, the idea behind it is fairly straightforward: with a Eurosolar system, you can convert the sun's limitless energy into power. The local grid is subsequently supplied with the solar-generated electricity, thereby supplying the power source with power. The soldering quality of the string manufacturing is then checked using a routine peel test. Additional visual inspection of the strings verifies that there were no color or mechanical deviations, cell print errors, or cell cracks. Solar power plants using photovoltaic technology merely transform sunlight into electricity. On the roof, a row of solar panels is set up and connected to your current power source. The property's power is immediately supplied with this electricity. It maintains in its books that the system always draws from its own PV before bringing in a source of electricity. Then, any surplus is automatically. After speaking, action follows. The government offers incentives with guaranteed feed-in rates, and the installation electrician handles all the details pertaining to planning and registering your system, so you will have assistance from all angles as an environmentally aware energy provider. With regards to Eurosolar, we provide you solar technology that enables you to reach the highest yields. Our solar panels are exceptionally high quality and more efficient than others since we only utilize premium solar cells in them. However, the primary incentive for solar systems presently comes in the form of government energy production recovery. The energy tariff provides a fixed-rate, tax-free income in the PV. Additionally, you may combat climate change by minimizing your carbon footprint and CO2 emissions. The primary incentive for photovoltaic systems, however, is currently the government's recovery to produce energy. The energy tariff provides a fixed-rate, tax-free income in the PV.

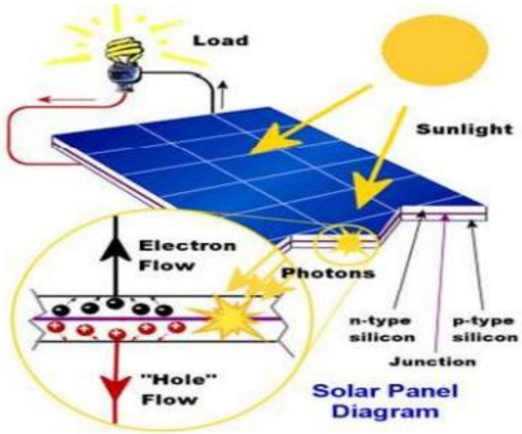

FIGURE 5. Solar Panel

Transformer: A general-purpose transformer is a mains transformer that is installed on a chassis and has a center tap. Transformer has a primary winding of 230V and a secondary winding with a central tap. The transformer has 100 mm-long, insulated connection leads that are flying-color. The transformer transforms 230V AC into 12V AC in a step-down manner. The transformer produces 0 and 12 volts. Below is a description of the transformer's solid core and winding details. The electromotive force (E.M.F.) or voltage of the secondary winding fluctuates as a result of this varying magnetic flux (18). Transformer cores are made of high permeability silicon steel. The magnetizing current is greatly reduced as a result of the core's ability to confine the flux to a narrow channel that connects the winding and the steel's significantly higher permeability than that of free space.

FIGURE 6. Transformer

Specifications:

- Input Voltage: 230V AC,
- Output Voltage: 12V, 12V or 0V
- Output Current: 5 Amp
- Mounting: Vertical mount type
- Winding: Copper

DC to DC converter:

A DC-DC converter is used to change one DC voltage to another. Since the working voltage of different electronic components, like ICs, can vary widely, it is necessary to supply a specified voltage for each device. A Buck Converter provides an output voltage that is lower than the input voltage, as opposed to a Boost Converter..

MOSFET

1. The metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) is a component used to enhance or switch electronic signals.

2. The primary operating principle of the device is that an applied voltage to the oxide-insulated gate electrode can result in the formation of a conducting channel between the sources and drain contacts.

3. Although the bipolar junction transistor was once far more prevalent, it is by far the most popular transistor in both digital and analog circuits today.

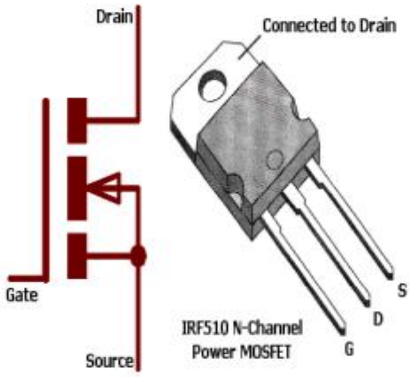

FIGURE 7. Mosfet

“The IRF840 is an N-Channel Power MOSFET that can switch loads up to 500V. The Mosfet can switch loads using up to 8A by supplying a gate threshold voltage of 10V across the Gate and Source pins.”

Advantages:

- Power loss decreases as the number of components used decreases.
- The construction is easy.
- a strong Power factor.
- Device loss is reduced compared to the old system.
- • Low price.

Applications

- • It is incredibly ideal for usage in industrial applications due to the cost and switch reduction.
- • By reducing the harmonics, which are the primary cause of the formation of negative torque, the induction motor's torque is significantly enhanced.

CONCLUSION

The suggested system makes use of twelve power switches with resistive loads and four asymmetric dc sources. With the suggested inverter, switching losses are kept to a minimum while still producing an output voltage of 31 levels. The performance of the suggested inverter has been validated by computer-aided simulation research. The proposed inverter might be suggested for applications including the grid-connected, stand-alone, and distributed generation of renewable energy. The unique Thirty-one-level solution for single-phase grid-connected converters was the topic of this paper. To increase efficiency, the PW method was adopted in order to get the fewest possible commutations. In order to provide two additional output voltage levels while reducing switching power losses and EMI, the converter design makes use of the dc link's midway voltage. A suitable control that could account for the inevitable system asymmetries was created after the balancing of the midpoint voltage was considered. In terms of theoretical semiconductor power losses, the proposed solution was compared to the state-of-the-art of Thirty-one-level topologies. The comparison showed that the suggested approach has one of the most straightforward thirty-one-level topologies and power losses that are in accordance with the state of the art. In fact, the established PWM technique enables the use of MOSFETs as active devices, enabling the reduction of conduction power losses.

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